

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



A99.5  
F764

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
LIBRARY

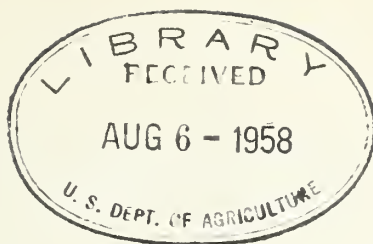


BOOK NUMBER

A99.5  
F764

440.8

H 99.5  
F764R  
wr. 2



August 3, 1956

To: Chief, U. S. Forest Service, Department of the Interior,  
Federal Extension Service, State Foresters, and the  
Federal Civil Defense Administration

From: National Rural Fire Defense Committee

Subject: DM-RURAL FIRE DEFENSE-Planning Guidelines (National)

Since the July 25, 1955 National Guidelines for Rural Fire Defense were issued, requests from the field, clarification of criteria by the Federal Civil Defense Administrator, plus a critical review of the 1951 Wildland Plans has indicated need for a supplemental statement of principles and the basic requirements of resource inventories for consideration in developing State level guidelines. This is needed to provide a realistic program schedule geared to the facilities and knowledge available in relation to the job standard required.

The supplemental guidelines attached outline a four-phase program schedule with a refined outline for the first two phases. The remaining two will be covered in additional guidelines as supporting information is obtained from FCDA and other authoritative sources and after we accumulate experience in plan preparation.

Phase I is presented largely in the form of suggested tables, outlines and map legends. This is done for the following reasons:

1. It provides for expansion or refinement to permit the states to develop guidelines to meet their particular needs - a state prerogative.
2. It encourages uniform treatment of those elements which must eventually be summarized at various organizational levels.
3. Eliminates the need for lengthy statements or principles.
4. Puts the data in a form which is believed to be most usable for subsequent phases of the total planning job.

The suggested sample forms and map legends provide for the inventory section and are designed to permit recording all existing fire control resources - men, equipment and materials - by agency and/or participating organizations and for summarization on a planning area basis.


Duplication of fire protection forces and equipment should be avoided in making these inventories. (This was a basic weakness in many of the 1951 plans). The problem of duplication of resource inventories by other delegate agencies of Civil Defense should be deferred to the correlating phase of plan development. Resource item and agency identity should be maintained; otherwise, later correlation will become an impossible task.

Inventory of and action plans for critical areas will be given major emphasis in the second planning phase, as will stockpiling considerations and justification for expanded or intensified pre-emergency action. No action on these items is required prior to April 1957.

The extent of coordination in Phase I should be designed to develop an understanding on the part of the State Civil Defense Administrator of the importance of rural fire control, the extent of Forest Service responsibility and the resources involved in the rural fire defense program. Our goal is to be in a position, when action is required, to help the local responsible Civil Defense Director establish overall priorities of action for any particular situation.

We wish to emphasize that Rural Fire Defense must be developed around the situation existing within a particular State. The legislative and fire organizational structure of the State is an important feature of the situation, as is the nature and significance of the rural fire problem in relation to the overall Civil Defense needs. On this basis our approach to planning must be sufficiently flexible to fit into State requirements yet sufficiently uniform in basic features to permit consolidation and utilization of plans at higher action levels. It was on this basic premise that our supplemental guidelines were developed. In field application we need to keep in mind that rural fire defense is, in many States, a new program and consequently its importance is not as fully understood as are such services as evacuation, urban fire protection, or shelter. An additional feature is its delegation at national level as a separate and distinct function, yet inseparable in action from the functions that are being handled through normal Federal Civil Defense Administration channels which ordinarily flow through the Governor of the State.

Approved by the authority of the National Committee.

  
MERLE S. LOWDEN  
Chairman

Attachment



May 23, 1956

PLANNING PRINCIPLES AND PROGRAM SCHEDULE  
RURAL FIRE DEFENSE

I. PURPOSE

- A. To redefine pertinent principles governing preliminary phases of Rural Fire Defense Planning at all levels.
- B. To establish a realistic schedule for the planning program balanced with the availability of personnel, assumptions and criteria and coordination needed to obtain the degree of refinement contemplated in the delegation.

II. ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES

- A. To secure unity of effort and avoid duplication of services and facilities in meeting civilian needs arising from enemy action, the Federal Civil Defense Administration has as one of its objectives the building of a civil defense program into existing units of government at all levels. The rural fire delegation is one of 33 specific civil defense activities approved by the President of the United States to seven departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Because of the common need for many kinds of facilities among these specific activities it becomes necessary to recognize that:
  - 1. Duplication of inventory be avoided to the greatest extent possible and that existing fire protection manpower, materials and equipment be included in total in the fire plan. Its identity and control must be maintained throughout the pre-attack planning and emergency action periods.
  - 2. Coordination be developed and maintained with the Civil Defense Administration and related activities at all levels to avoid duplication of facilities or activities and to establish priorities of use or proportionate distribution of materials and equipment purchased for common civil defense needs.
- B. The Federal Civil Defense Administrator will provide basic assumptions, criteria and standards relating to said delegated activities as they are developed, or review assumptions made by the National Committee, and shall review and facilitate the carrying out

of such responsibilities. The National Rural Fire Defense Committee shall receive this information, review, coordinate it as necessary, and facilitate its application at Regional and State Committee levels.

Current information assures that:

1. Fire occurrence can be expected any place in the vegetated land area of the United States and its territories from either individual incendiary sabotage action or from nuclear attack by way of the sea or the air. Critical targets such as military bases and industrial areas must be considered as potential targets; but, also, enemy aircraft may be diverted from their intended target and disabled or destroyed. It can be assumed that any nuclear device will be triggered to detonate if the aircraft are shot down.

The performance of guided missiles is not yet known.

2. Past experience indicates that existing standards and kinds of fire fighting equipment and methods can be successful in suppressing fires caused by enemy attack. The job can be expected to vary from individual farm building or spot fires to fire storm or conflagration, all of which are susceptible to either direct, perimeter or flank attack. Plans should be kept fluid enough, however, to adopt the latest developments in new equipment and methods.
3. Civil defense activities should be planned at the smallest unit of government as is possible and practical within legislative limits and operational control, with due consideration given to coordination problems necessary to maintain separate identity of each during emergency activation. In rural fire defense the degree of unit planning below the State level is optional with each State committee. It is essential that fully correlated and coordinated State plans be developed. From these, Regional plans (FCDA Regions) will be made and in turn a national plan. One copy each of the State and Regional plans is required at the national level.

### III. PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The circumstances incident to developing a complete Rural Fire Defense Program make it necessary to proceed by steps or phases as follows:



A. Preliminary Action Plan (Phase 1) to be completed by April 1, 1957

Objective of this phase is to prepare a basic plan that will permit organized and coordinated use of existing facilities.

1. Preparatory

- a. Establish State committees, organize, outline work and make assignments.
- b. Prepare broad statement of problems and objectives.
- c. Prepare State guidelines supplemental to national as needed. (Refer page 5 item (1) subsection (b) Guidelines 1955).

2. Resource Inventory

- a. List existing manpower, materials and equipment in tabular form separately for wild and non-wild lands as well as for participating groups, except in States where large continuous areas of cultivated lands exist the State committees may find it desirable to consolidate minority wild lands, especially where they are under common protection. (Sample State summary forms attached).

3. Inflammability Problem and Organization Map

For State, Regional and national summary purposes prepare a composite statewide inflammability map with a scale of 1" = 12 miles, designating in general form a classification of the fire fuel problem. Also show broad zones of fire spread potential in black by calendar periods when disaster type fires may occur. For example, areas with vegetative cover have a normal season of inflammability, whereas buildings and stored crops may be expected to ignite and burn at any season of the year. The overlapping of fire spread time zones on themselves and on inflammability classes is proper where such conditions exist. Broken lines will adequately indicate the overlap portion of time zones.

The minimum size of either class to be shown on this scale map is 50,000 acres.

State, zone and unit fire headquarters for dispatching locations and State Civil Defense Committee headquarters should be shown graphically to facilitate use of the map and narrative description

in the operating procedures section of the plan. Standard legends are to be used.

On copies of the State map submitted to the National Committee use the following legend to show degree of inflammability and non-protected area coverage:

Red hachure	-	high potential
Blue "	-	average "
Yellow "	-	low " (extensive)
*Blank	-	non-protected

\*Enclose with applicable inflammability area color boundary line.

(These terms are defined on basis of density and continuity of fuels and the potential duration of fire, not priority or value of either equipment needed or property concerned).

- (1) High Potential - Those areas that have fuels capable of producing mass fire storm or conflagration when climatic conditions prevail. Continuous forest stands, dense brush, heavy ungrazed grass or ripe grain, etc. Large fire mobilization and tactics needed to control during the first burning period. Ten miles of continuous live fireline to be expected.
- (2) Average - Areas with highly inflammable spotted or slow spreading continuous fuels existing. Examples - average dense forests, brush and grass, broken fields of grain, with open barriers. Organized crews needed to control in first burning period but not to extent as in high.
- (3) Low - Areas capable of supporting isolated fires subject to individual or small crew attack. Examples - farm buildings, stored crops, small tracts of forest or grain, separated by barren areas or strips.
- (4) Non-protected - Areas needing protection but without existing facilities or organization responsibility. Show by enclosing with line or color of degree of inflammability class to which it applies.

Note - This State summary map as outlined above is designed to show in brief form what can be expected to happen to a reasonable degree of accuracy within any State where total protection deficiencies exist and when it is likely to burn. This map becomes a part of the plan by showing the

organization facilities and locations. It is not intended to discourage land identity mapping by participating agencies which is basic to extended Rural Fire Defense Plan development within each State.

#### 4. Operating Procedures

This section constitutes the heart of the plan. It is most logically compiled in outline form with free use of maps and charts and with a minimum of narration. The who, what, when, where, why and how of the total and unit situations is recorded in the most concise and understandable method. It is arrived at after thorough analysis of all possible combinations of problems and the best judgment predetermination of needs to cope with them. For Civil Defense purposes this section should emphasize the following special features throughout in using the standard sample outline attached.

- a. Authority to jointly plan and activate plan for both natural and enemy attack emergencies under Federal and State laws and local ordinances.
- b. Objectives concisely written for both general and sectional parts of the plan giving attention to long range perfection as well as to immediate needs.
- c. Correlation among participating agencies or groups for each unit level and between unit levels to provide smooth pre-action working arrangements within each unit and to assist in adjacent areas in time of need. (Flexibility here is important to permit partial activation on fire if either total agency resources or the partial resource of the unit are drafted for higher priority work at any time during an emergency, when simultaneous demands on resources occur.)

#### 5. Coordination

Establish a working relationship between Rural Fire Defense action committee and the Civil Defense to coordinate action plans at all Civil Defense levels (local to national).

Prepare an organization chart to show the State and local position of Rural Fire Defense Committees in relation to balanced Civil Defense organization.

## B. Supplemental Action Plan for Priority Areas (Phase 2)

The objectives of this phase are to select in advance areas of priority of action and to prepare intensive correlated plans to minimize fire losses and interference with essential services. (Additional criteria and assumptions yet to be developed will be necessary for completion of this phase of the program).

### 1. Problem Analysis

- a. Establish basic assumptions of disaster potential (nature and extent of enemy attack and the expected results from each of the various types of weapons).
- b. Establish criteria determining an actionable rural fire defense situation.
  - (1) Resource loss potential
  - (2) Critical area protection (Special problems. Not necessarily critical target areas.)
- c. Determine areas of conflicting demands (a refinement).
  - (1) Within Rural Fire Defense organization (this can be largely done in Phase 1).
  - (2) Within participating agencies - continuity of essential services activities.
  - (3) With other branches or activities of Civil Defense.
  - (4) With ODM, military and other.
- d. Determine adequacy of legal authority for intra- and inter-State action.

### 2. Priority Area Plan

To be developed from collaboration data and from refined assumptions.

- a. Map of areas requiring specialized or priority treatment.
- b. Description of and justification for specialized treatment and facilities.
- c. Develop stockpile needs in terms of volume and costs for additional regular and specialized facilities.

3. Organization and Training

Recruitment, assigning and training in accordance with organization plan.

C. Testing and Maintenance of Action Plan (Phase 3)

D. Implementation of Action Plan (Phase 4)

(Note: Phases 2, 3 and 4 will require much more information than we now have to complete the final plan as desired in the delegation).





STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE  
Sample Outline  
Rural Fire Defense Planning

(To accompany Supplemental Guidelines No.1)

Note: This outline is designed primarily for State level planning for the average situation. Modification or refinement should be made to meet the local needs because of size or complexity, or for units and zones and for regional and national plans.

I. Objective

- A. To provide for organization, integration and fullest utilization of resources.
- B. To delineate responsibilities (name items and fields of correlation)

II. Authority to Plan

Quote titles and dates of laws and delegations either Civil Defense or other for each participating agency or group concerned in this plan by A, B, C, etc.

III. Authority for Activating Plan

A. General - Becomes operative from

- 1. President
- 2. Office of Defense Mobilization
- 3. Federal Civil Defense Administration
- 4. State Civil Defense Administration
- 5. State Rural Fire Defense Committee

B. Action Coordinating Committee

- 1. Establishment - (Name, membership of participating services at level of authority to act).
- 2. Functions of this committee
  - a. Guide correlation of action
  - b. Description of situation when committee takes charge over local segments of service units.
  - c. Provisions for an executive to act for the committee.

IV. Organization

- A. (Identification - name agency or group participating and for each separately name subordinate levels of organization).

## V. Agency Responsibilities

(Statement concerning responsibilities of all agencies each with the other and other delegations than Rural Fire.

### A. Fire Prevention Assignments

1. Hazard reduction (priority area and building cleanup.
2. Man-caused fire reduction
  - a. Publicity, education, etc.
  - b. Law enforcement, saboteurs, other incendiary and carelessness.

### B. Presuppression or Preparedness

(Coordinated plans concerning placement, location and reinforcement of men, supplies, equipment and materials for)

1. Detection
  - a. Air Warning system tie-in
  - b. Lookouts and patrolmen including GOC
  - c. Cooperators
2. Dispatching

(For each agency by level of organization above)
3. Communication

(What can and will be done with existing radio and wire equipment)
4. Transportation

(How will it be used, both owned and cooperative)  
(Who can do what?)
5. Equipment

(Understanding of related use and coverage. Aimed at determining the maximum striking force that can be mobilized within the State - units and zone levels optional)

### C. Suppression

(Complete workable plans for interchange involving):

1. Agency controlled forces
2. Agency negotiated private cooperative crews
3. Agency operated pickup forces
4. Organization and interchange of overhead
5. Initial attack procedures
6. Mutual aid action between agencies

VI. Operations or Operating Practices - Functions

(Basic organizational components of the action plan - levels of operations by agencies)

A. Local Unit Board or Committee

(Enumerate duties and responsibilities, including training, jointly or independently)

B. County or District

(Enumerate as above)

C. Area or Zone

(Enumerate as above)

D. State Level

(Enumerate as above)

(Leadership is predominant here especially in correlation and coordination).

VII. Policy With Respect to Use of Other Agency Forces

(Paragraphs as needed to spell who commands, when and where - specific exceptions if any)

VIII. Detailed Plans or Agreements Inter-Service up to State Level

(This section optional)

IX. Finance

(Basis in Public Law 920 and State laws)(both Civil Defense and Cooperative)

A. (Understanding of source and extent of funds by participants)

B. (Statement of extent of area responsibility and reimbursement each to the other)

X. General (Suggestive paragraphs dealing with)

1. Degree of effort before aid is requested
2. Current practice of plan
3. Particulars on tie-in with State Civil Defense
4. Extent of activation for natural disasters
5. Date effective with appropriate signatures.



### INSTRUCTIONS

16. Axes, crosscut saws, brush hooks, etc.
17. Chain saws, brush saws, other power cutters.
18. Backpack hand pumps.
19. Backpack flame throwers and drip torches - not fuses.
- 20-21. List all sizes effective in local area and under control of agency.
- 22-23. List all sizes, combination dozer and plow units to be recorded once in column of primary value. Motor patrol graders and other such machines here.
24. List all sizes that contain both tank and pump. Include vehicle here rather than in "Transportation."
- 25-28. To qualify as pumper-tanker there must be a tank, fire pump and hose, truck or trailer with tractor.
- 29-30. Include all gasoline engine power-driven fire pumps that produce nozzle pressure and have 500' of field hose.

- GPO—O—FS-100, a15







[illegible]

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. Name participating agency or organization.
2. Acres covered by plan by agencies.
3. Full-time salaried employees.
4. List number of people here who work part time, all free or paid.
- 5-8. List all people normally available for fire work.
- 9, 10-12. List numbers by qualifications, approximate class.
- 13-18. List only that in good condition and currently maintained (shovels, etc.)

- 19-22. List numbers of machines all classes and sizes suitable for dirt-moving, owned or otherwise normally available for fire fighting.
- 23-29. Enter numbers by ownership and size class. Slip-ons should include transportation.
- 30-31. Automotive backfiring or flame-throwing equipment.
- 32-40. Owned, controlled or normally used for fire.
- 43-44. List all fixed mobile or portable that will normally be available for fire control work.
45. List in numbers of men that can be served. Field-kitchen type equipment or other that can be expected to be available under enemy attack conditions.
46. List and name other essential equipment in common usage in your area.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

Address Reply to  
CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE  
and Refer to

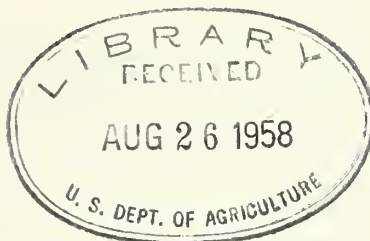


WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DM  
Civil Defense  
Rural Fire Defense Plans

August 23, 1955

Regional Forester  
All Regions



Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Wild Land Fire Plans developed in 1951 to cope with enemy fire attacks. As you will recall, the respective State Forest Services, Interior Department Agencies and the Forest Service collaborated in the preparation of fully coordinated master Wild Land Fire Protection Plans for each State. The 1951 plans did not include cultivated and improved pasture lands.

The President and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator have delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture responsibility to plan a national program, direct federal activities and provide technical guidance to States concerned with the prevention and control of fires caused by enemy fire attack in rural areas of the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture has assigned to the Forest Service administration of the functions resulting from this delegation.

You will note the term "Rural Lands" is used in the President's delegation. This means that plans to cope with enemy fire attacks on cultivated and improved pasture lands must be developed and fully integrated, where appropriate, with plans previously formulated for wild land areas. It also means that the Wild Land Plans developed during 1951 should be examined and revised where necessary in order to assure fully coordinated State or territory plans for all non-urban areas.

Upon receipt of the Secretary of Agriculture's above mentioned assignment to the Forest Service the National Wild Land Planning Committee of 1951 was reactivated and increased in membership to include the Federal Extension Service and renamed the National Rural Fire Defense Committee. The Committee has prepared Guidelines for the Development of Rural Fire Defense Plans to cope with enemy fire attack in rural areas of the United States (States, territory and possessions). These guidelines have my approval.

In line with these guidelines Regional Foresters of Regions 1 through 9 are requested to initiate the formation of State Rural Fire Defense Committees called for in the guidelines. Each Regional Forester in collaboration with the State Foresters, Interior Department Agencies,

(Over)

## 2-Regional Foresters 8/23/55

Cooperative State Extension Directors and others having a primary interest in this field are also requested to see that the necessary planning work is initiated.

Region 5 working through the Territorial Forester will head up planning work in Hawaii. The Washington Office of the Forest Service working through the Forest Service representative and the territorial forester will be responsible for planning work in Puerto Rico.

The Department of the Interior will have on behalf of the Chief of the Forest Service similar responsibilities for the Territory of Alaska and the Virgin Islands.

The Agency of the Department of the Interior assigned the responsibility of representing Interior Department rural fire defense interests in each State is shown on the attached list provided by the Department of the Interior.

There are several States which do not have State forestry organizations. In those States, Regional Foresters are requested to see that plans designed to cope with enemy fire attacks are developed for cultivated and improved pasture lands. This work should be done in collaboration with the Cooperative State Extension Directors, Interior Department Agencies in those States and others such as rural fire districts, etc.

It is particularly urgent that the State Rural Fire Defense Committees be established by October 1, 1955. This will lay the framework for operations to deal with enemy fire attacks should they come prior to completion of the planning job.

In our guidelines - page 8 - we mention the fact that a costly replanning job should not be undertaken at this time. More specifically the intensity and rate of planning must to a degree be governed by the availability of funds and personnel to do the top level correlation and guidance at national, Regional and State levels. There are no possibilities that special federal funds will be available for planning before July 1, 1956. Estimates for F.Y. 1957 are now under consideration. We, of course, have no assurance at this time as to whether these estimates either in whole or in part will be appropriated. However, certain phases of the total job must be done prior to July 1, 1956. Among them are:

1. Establish State level committees - for planning and action phase of the job - as outlined on page 4, item b2. Complete by October 1, 1955.
2. Obtain security clearances as outlined in item G, page 14 of the guidelines. Complete as soon as possible after 1 above is completed.
3. Outline the specific responsibilities of each agency, state by state. Complete by January 31, 1956.

4,  
3-Regional Foresters 8/23/55

4. Develop preliminary guidelines to planning at Regional, State and local levels. Complete by April 31, 1956.

5. Develop organizational needs and make tentative selections of personnel to fill the program specialist position at Regional and State levels. Complete by May 31, 1956.

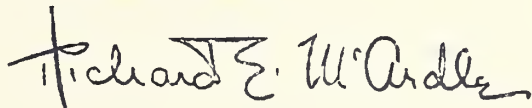
The national committee has suggested, as a guide, October 1, 1956 for completion of the field factfinding and inventory phase of the planning job. This leaves the balance of fiscal year 1957 to

- (1) complete the correlation between participating agencies,
- (2) integrate the plans with other agencies such as the military and Federal Civil Defense,
- (3) compile data into State, Regional and national plans, and
- (4) develop the refined action programs for use in the event of an actual emergency.

Sufficient copies of these guidelines are being forwarded under separate cover to provide 10 copies to each State Forester and a copy to each Forest Supervisor. The Federal Extension Service is forwarding copies of the guidelines to Cooperative State Extension Directors. Similarly, the Department of the Interior is furnishing copies to its Agencies concerned with this planning job.

If, after review of the guidelines, questions arise, please submit them to the attention of Chairman C. A. Gustafson of the National Rural Fire Defense Committee, c/o U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,



RICHARD E. McARDLE, Chief

Attachments







July 25, 1955

To: Chief, U.S. Forest Service, Department of the Interior,  
Federal Extension Service, and State Foresters

From: National Rural Fire Defense Committee

Subject: DM-PLANS Civil Defense, Rural Fire Defense Guidelines

In December 1950 the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, directed letters to the Governors of each State, the federal Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture requesting that the primary fire protection agencies (State Forest Services, Interior Department agencies concerned and U. S. Forest Service) develop plans to cope with enemy fire attacks directed against the wild lands of the United States and Alaska. All agencies cooperated splendidly in the preparation of such plans which were completed initially in 1951.

The President and FCDA Administrator during September 1954 delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture formal responsibility for planning a national program for the prevention and control of fires caused by enemy fire attacks in rural areas of the United States. To meet this responsibility it will be necessary to revise the existing Wild Land Plans of 1951 which did not cover cultivated and improved pasture lands and expand them (redesignated as Rural Fire Defense Plans) to include the protection of all non-urban areas.

As a result of the delegation by the President and the FCDA Administrator to the Secretary of Agriculture and his assignment to the Forest Service the National Wild Land Planning Committee of 1951 has been reactivated and expanded in membership to include the Federal Extension Service and renamed the National Rural Fire Defense Committee. This Committee developed the following Guidelines for assistance in preparing integrated plans for the protection of cultivated and improved pasture lands as well as in revising the 1951 Wild Land Fire Plans.

The Federal Extension Service has transmitted copies of these Guidelines to the Cooperative State Extension Directors and the Department of the Interior to its Bureaus concerned. Copies have been furnished the State Foresters and National Forest Supervisors by the Regional Foresters, U.S. Forest Service. In addition Joseph F. Kaylor, representing the Association of State Foresters has furnished one advance copy of the Guidelines direct to State Foresters with his comments.

In line with responsibilities delegated to him by the Secretary of Agriculture the Chief of the Forest Service has directed the Regional Foresters (excepting Alaska) to serve as General Coordinators in the field of planning a Rural

(Over)

Fire Defense Program for the States in their respective areas. They are also being asked to initiate and assist in the formation of State Rural Fire Defense Committees which Committees will have the specific job of coordinating the planning and other work outlined in the Guidelines.

Hence each State Forester, Interior Department agency concerned, and Cooperative State Extension Director may expect to receive information from the Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, in their area soon after receipt of the Guidelines. The Department of the Interior will take similar action, in behalf of the Chief, U. S. Forest Service, for Alaska and the Virgin Islands. The U.S. Forest Service has responsibility for Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

It is hoped that the suggestions contained in the following pages will prove of assistance in this planning job. Questions should be routed through channels for the attention of C. A. Gustafson, Chairman of the National Committee.

Prepared by the National Committee.

C. A. Gustafson

U. S. Forest Service - Chairman

John F. Shank

Representing Department of the Interior

Joseph F. Kaylar

Representing Association of State Foresters

J. Kepner

Representing Federal Extension Service and Cooperative State Extension Services

James H. Diehl

Representing State Cooperative Fire Protection

Kyle P. Loughlin

Federal Civil Defense Administrator - Liaison Member of Committee.

DM  
PLANS  
Rural Fire Defense Guidelines

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT  
OF  
RURAL FIRE DEFENSE PLANS AND OPERATIONS  
DESIGNED TO COPE WITH ENEMY FIRE ATTACKS  
IN RURAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
AND THE  
U. S. FOREST SERVICE AND  
FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

July 25 , 1955





## A. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE FIELD OF RURAL FIRE DEFENSE

The President and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator signed the following order published in the Federal Register of September 11, 1954:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 201(b) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat.1248), and in the interest of the development of a national civil-defense program contemplated by the act, including action in support of States during Civil Defense emergency, I hereby delegate the following described responsibilities as indicated to the Secretary of Agriculture:

Plan a national program, direct federal activities, and provide technical guidance to States concerned with the prevention and control of fires caused by enemy attack in rural areas of the United States."

The administration of these functions in the field of RURAL FIRE DEFENSE against enemy-set fires has been assigned to the U.S. Forest Service by the Secretary of Agriculture. Following is the Secretary's directive on Rural Fire Defense to the U.S. Forest Service:

## B. ADMINISTRATION OF FUNCTIONS DELEGATED TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

### a. ASSIGNMENT TO THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE

"The U.S. Forest Service is assigned administration of functions delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture by the President and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator which involve PLANNING a NATIONAL PROGRAM and directing Federal activities and providing technical guidance to the States CONCERNED with the PREVENTION and CONTROL of FIRES caused by an ENEMY attack in RURAL AREAS (including wild lands) of the UNITED STATES. The Forest Service, in carrying out this delegation, will consult with other agencies, including the Federal Extension Service, State Forest Services, and Department of Interior agencies, with respect to activities within the scope of their assigned functions or areas of responsibility. For this purpose, a national committee will be formed, composed of representatives of all such agencies."

All aspects of the following guidelines are of course subject to these formal instructions.

### b. MEETING THE RESPONSIBILITIES

Meeting these responsibilities outlined in the President's Delegation of Responsibilities is a challenge to all primary protection agencies and other agencies less closely associated with actual control of fires but who nevertheless are very intimately involved with the Rural Fire Defense problem. The respective State Forest Services, the Department of the Interior, the Federal Extension Service, State Cooperative

(Over)

Extension Services, and the U. S. Forest Service as well as counties and private timber protective associations having active rural fire control organizations, have heavy responsibilities in the Rural Fire Defense field. It will take the combined cooperative efforts of all agencies to develop a comprehensive national rural fire defense program which will make it possible to take fast, decisive action to control fires caused by enemy attack on the rural lands of the United States.

#### c. COORDINATION OF EFFORT ESSENTIAL

Coordination of effort and delineation of responsibilities is believed essential to the development of a balanced national program in this field. The following guidelines have been developed with this in view. It will be observed when reviewing these guidelines that peacetime rural fire defense and jurisdictional responsibilities of each agency concerned remains unchanged.

### C. INTERPRETATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES DELEGATED TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WHICH HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE

#### a. DEFINITIONS

1. Rural Lands - Rural lands, as defined by the Federal Civil Defense Administration, include all non-urban areas. Hence a national fire defense program must be developed for all cultivated, improved pasture, and wild lands to meet the emergencies of enemy fire acts as prescribed by the President and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator.

2. Technical Guidance to States - The U.S. Forest Service is designated to provide technical guidance to the States in their development of a program to guard against rural land fires started by enemy action on private and State-owned lands. It is not authorized to assume direct control of activities of the respective States in this field. This means the States will continue, as during peacetime, to have full responsibility and authority over the lands under their protection jurisdiction.

3. Direct Federal Activities - The U.S. Forest Service will meet its responsibilities in the development of a national fire defense program involving Federal lands through National Committee members representing the Federal agencies concerned. This means that communication channels and jurisdictional authority of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture will continue as they are with all proposals, guidelines and other

matters submitted for consideration and action to the appropriate field agencies of each Department by their respective member of the National Committee on Rural Fire Defense.

4. The National Rural Fire Defense Committee - The directive from the Secretary of Agriculture is interpreted to mean that a national committee will be set up for purposes of consultation and assistance in the development of a national program in the field of rural fire defense, and that its membership will be representative of the agencies - Federal and State - involved.

5. Preparation of a National Program - A fully coordinated national program designed to protect all rural areas from enemy fire attacks will be developed.

6. Rural Areas of the United States - Public Law 920, 81st Congress, defines the term "United States" to include the States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, and possessions of the United States.

#### D. PREVIOUS WORK IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR RURAL FIRE DEFENSE

In December 1950 the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, directed letters to the Governors of each State, the federal Secretary of the Department of the Interior and the federal Secretary of the Department of Agriculture requesting that the primary protection agencies develop plans to cope with enemy fire attacks directed against the wild lands of the United States and Alaska.

A National Committee was designated to meet this request. This Committee developed instructions and guidelines for the preparation of the plans for the protection of wild lands. Plans were developed for each State for fully coordinated action with the very excellent cooperation of States and Federal agencies. A summary report was prepared and submitted to the Administrator, FCDA, in July 1951. These plans in most States form an excellent framework for the development of the plans now proposed for Rural Fire Defense.

#### E. GUIDELINES PERTAINING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL PROGRAM IN DEFENSE OF RURAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES, TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS AGAINST ENEMY FIRE ATTACKS

##### a. AREA FOR WHICH PLANS ARE TO BE MADE

1. Coverage - Although the December 30, 1950 letter of the Administrator, FCDA, excluded cultivated, improved pasture and similar



lands from the 1951 planning job, the 1955 assignment of administrative functions in this field to the U.S. Forest Service includes such lands. Hence, the National Rural Fire Defense Program will include all non-urban areas in the United States, its territories and possessions.

2. Military Areas - There are numerous military areas in the United States subject to brush, grass and timber fires. The Army, Air Force and Navy of the Department of Defense stated informally that the local military viewpoint concerning the protection of military areas should be integrated with the operational rural fire plans. They stated further that information pertaining to protection needs of the military areas could be made available through contact with the Military at the local area level. The three branches of the Department of Defense have been furnished copies of these guidelines.

#### b. COMMITTEES REQUIRED

Since several agencies are directly involved in the development of a national program and active participation in control of fires started by enemy action (should this situation materialize) the work in the field of planning and operations should be done through committee members who are representative of the agencies involved.

1. National Rural Fire Defense Committee - The National Wild Land Planning Committee of 1951 has been reactivated and renamed the National Rural Fire Defense Committee in line with its new responsibilities. Membership has been increased to include representation by the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C. Its membership at this time is as follows:

C. A. Gustafson	- representing U.S. Forest Service; also serving as coordinating chairman of the committee.
John F. Shanklin	- representing Department of the Interior agencies involved.
Joseph F. Kaylor	- representing Association of State Foresters.
Paul V. Kepner	- representing the Federal Extension Service and Cooperative State Extension Services.
James N. Diehl	- representing State Cooperative Fire Protection, U. S. Forest Service.
Kyle P. Laughlin	- FCDA - liaison member of the Committee.

2. State Rural Fire Defense Committees - During the development of wild land fire plans in 1951 State Wild Land Planning Committees representative of the agencies involved, performed splendidly in the preparation



of a national fire defense program for wild lands.

It is recommended that these Committees be reactivated for each State - broadened and renamed the State Rural Fire Defense Committee. The membership of each State Committee should be comprised of representatives of the State Forest Service, U.S. Forest Service, Department of the Interior Agencies and Cooperative State Extension Service. In those States where one or more of the foregoing agencies are not present, the remaining agencies should be represented on the Committee. Committee membership is not limited to the above agencies. Representatives of other rural fire protection organizations may be invited to participate. A representative of the State Civil Defense Director should be invited to serve on the Committee in the capacity of liaison and advisory officer.

3. Alternate Members of National and State Committees - Alternate members have been appointed to the National Rural Fire Defense Committee as follows:

L. F. Cook vice John F. Shanklin - Department of the Interior  
Luke M. Schruben, vice Paul V. Kepner - Federal Extension Service  
James N. Diehl vice Joseph F. Kaylor - Association of State Foresters  
Byron Beattie vice C. A. Gustafson, U. S. Forest Service  
Floyd W. Godden vice James N. Diehl, U. S. Forest Service.

Alternate members should be named to each State Rural Fire Defense Committee as soon as possible after such committees have been set up.

#### 4. Committee Responsibilities

(a) National Committee - This Committee will coordinate planning work from the national level for all rural areas in the United States. In the event of an enemy fire attack on rural lands it will serve as an action committee to coordinate control efforts.

(b) State Committees - As viewed by the National Committee, primary responsibilities of the State Rural Fire Defense Committee would include:

(1) Development of instructions and guidelines for a review and, where necessary, revision and amplification of wild land operational plans prepared in 1951.

(2) Making sure such review by each Rural Fire Protection agency results in a fully coordinated and mutually agreeable over-all State-wide Rural Defense Fire Plan and includes the requirements of the Military and Civil Defense authorities as well as those of the protection agencies.

(3) Development of instructions and guidelines for preparation of Rural Fire Defense Plans for cultivated and improved pasture lands for which area plans were not developed in 1951. And coordination and correlation of such plans with wild land fire plans in the State.

(4) Serving as a State-wide coordinating and correlating committee when enemy fire attacks are anticipated or are in progress.

#### c. CULTIVATED, IMPROVED PASTURE AND OTHER NON-WILD LANDS

The Federal Extension Service operating through the Cooperative State Extension Directors and 13,000 County Extension Agents has long had the responsibility of assisting farmers and ranchers in non-wild land areas in the field of rural fire defense. This has been accomplished as part of the educational work of the County Extension Agents and consisted of advice and assistance in connection with protection of farm buildings, cultivated and improved pasture lands. The work of the County Extension Agent is not an action program in protection from fire as are the programs of the primary fire control agencies.

Guidelines involving these lands will not change the manner in which County Extension Agents are currently operating in this field. However, it is now believed necessary to tie planning phases and the control of fires which may result from enemy action more closely to the programs of the primary protection agencies which have direct fire control responsibilities. This will draw into the actual fire control picture on the farm or ranch the forest fire control organization and technical know-how of the primary protection agencies which were at best concerned only incidentally in the past.

#### 1. Assignment of Planning and Fire Control Responsibilities

(a) Assignment to State Foresters - Most States have a fire control organization which is responsible for the protection of vast areas of wild lands. The State Foresters in those States having State Forest

Service organizations should assume the major responsibility in the development of State-wide and local plans for the protection of cultivated lands and improved pasture areas in collaboration with and assistance of the Cooperative State Extension Director, County Extension Agents and local officials with jurisdiction over fire protection of non-urban areas.

Local representatives of the U.S. Forest Service and agencies of the Department of the Interior will assist the State Forester and the Cooperative State Extension Director in such areas in every manner possible.

(b) Assignment to Regional Foresters, U.S. Forest Service - In some States there are no State Forest Service fire control organizations. In those States the Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, will assume the major responsibility in the development of plans to cope with rural fire defense problems involving cultivated and improved pasture lands in collaboration with and assistance of the Cooperative State Extension Director, County Extension Agents and local officials with jurisdiction over fire protection involving non-urban areas. Agencies of the Department of the Interior will assist in this field.

2. Intensity of Planning - The extent of planning in the field of rural fire defense involving protection of cultivated and improved pasture areas against enemy fire attacks must necessarily be limited by the funds and manpower available. The minimum planning which appears desirable is to:

(a) Catalog the manpower and equipment in such areas as to its availability, quantity, location, etc.

(b) Provide a logistical system which will assure the maximum effective use of such forces and equipment when the control of fires resulting from enemy action makes such use necessary.

(c) Develop a system to provide the technical know-how to utilize the forces and equipment that can be made available.

(d) Develop a system of training which will bring about the most effective action by those living in these areas so that, should enemy fire attacks develop, fast and efficient action will be taken locally.

(e) Coordinate and integrate plans for these areas and other adjacent areas of non-wild lands with those of adjacent primary wild land



fire protection agencies - State Forest Services, Department of the Interior bureaus, U. S. Forest Service, Fire Districts, Fire Protective Associations, others.

#### d. REVISION OF WILD LAND PLANS

Operational fire plans to cope with wild land fires started by an enemy were developed in 1951.

Additional work is now required to bring these plans up to date in view of the recent delegation of responsibilities. A costly job of replanning should not be undertaken at this time. Each agency should examine its 1951 Wild Land Operational Plans to cope with enemy fire attacks with the view of bringing them up to date and fully correlated with plans prepared for cultivated and improved pasture lands.

1. Agency Replanning Responsibility - In addition to each agency's responsibility, as above defined for cultivated, improved pasture, and other non-wild lands, the National Committee proposes the following delineation of planning responsibility for wild lands.

(a) U.S. Forest Service - All lands protected by the U.S. Forest Service inside its fire protection boundaries and over which it now exercises protection jurisdiction. This includes all national forest lands in the United States and Alaska, and such State and privately-owned and other non-Forest Service lands the U.S. Forest Service protects under terms of formal agreements or otherwise.

(b) State Forest Service - All State and privately-owned lands organized or eligible to be organized for protection under Section 2 of the Clark-McNary Act and such other lands the State Forest fire organizations now protect by formal contract or otherwise.

(c) Department of the Interior Agencies - All Department of the Interior lands in the United States, Alaska and in such other territories as appropriate over which it exercises administration and jurisdiction. This includes lands administered by the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Indian Affairs. Also such other State and privately-owned and other non-Department of the Interior lands it protects under formal agreement or otherwise; also included are its lands, the protection of which may be necessary during wartime but for which no formal protection organization exists to handle fires during peacetime.



e. FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN REVIEWING AND/OR REVIS-  
ING WILD LAND FIRE PLANS COMPLETED IN 1951 AND WHEN  
DEVELOPING PLANS FOR CULTIVATED, IMPROVED PASTURE  
AND OTHER NON-WILD LAND AREAS

1. General approach to the problem of replanning -

There are no unequivocal answers to what may be expected as to the number and location of enemy fires. Most States, the U.S. Forest Service, Department of the Interior agencies, and some counties, and others, have operational fire plans at a level which, if fully financed and implemented, are expected to handle normal recurring fire situations. There is no precedent or dependable guide to probabilities in case of fire attacks by an enemy. Hence, information normally considered as required for replanning and initial planning purposes cannot be provided at this time. However, to provide a uniform approach to this replanning and initial planning job where rural lands are involved, the following broad guidelines have been prepared:

(a) Replanning for wild lands or initial planning for cultivated and improved pasture lands should include four major steps, namely:

(1) What can be done through integration of industrial forces, ranchers, farmers, locals, others, and forces of the respective primary protection agencies and other agencies such as local Fire Districts, Timber Protective Association, etc. during enemy attacks, to strengthen the present fire protection organization without the benefit of additional funds?

(2) What is needed in addition to what can be done under (1) above to meet the potential wartime fire control requirements for broad areas of rural lands?

(3) In addition to both (1) and (2) above, what are the localized critical area protection requirements - such as logging areas and mills, Civil Defense evacuation areas, aircraft factories, military training areas, railroads and highway transportation? Protection requirements of these critical areas should be viewed from the damage that may result from rural land fires.

(4) What other local defense requirements might compete with or conflict with local manpower, equipment and/or operation in case of an enemy attack?

2. Communication Equipment - Communication equipment such as radios, portable power plants to operate them in emergencies, and telephones are vital to effective operation of an integrated fire control system during peacetime and to even a greater degree under conditions which would develop during an enemy attack.

When reviewing the 1951 Wild Land Plans and developing initial plans for cultivated and improved pasture lands, priority consideration should be given to communication equipment and how communication will be handled under the stress of modern emergency.

3. Liaison With Federal Regional Directors of Civil Defense. State Rural Fire Defense Committees in a FCDA Region should consider the desirability of designating a representative at the Regional Director's office of FCDA during emergency periods. One individual to represent the primary protection agencies in the FCDA Region would appear sufficient.

4. Alternate Headquarters - Regional offices of the U.S. Forest Service located in possible target areas have arranged for office space and other facilities in areas outside primary bombing targets. In event of an enemy attack or anticipated attack a cadre of personnel has been designated to go to the alternate headquarters and continue the business of the Region.

Other federal departments concerned with national defense have arranged similar alternate headquarters.

It is suggested that State Forest Services in target areas make arrangements for alternate headquarters from which the State fire control organization could be operated. Similarly the Cooperative State Extension Director might want to give consideration to the same problem.

Arrangements have been made for the National Rural Fire Defense Committee to move to a National Relocation Center "Repoint" (or other alternate headquarters) to serve as an action committee in coordination with FCDA and other national agencies.

5. Interstate Compacts - The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 establishes the procedure under which States may enter into interstate compacts for all phases of Civil Defense. Several states have entered into such arrangements. Others are in the process of organizing such compacts. The remaining states may wish to examine the need

for interstate compacts covering the field of Rural Fire Defense. This, of course, is a state matter subject to state decision alone, but such compacts would prove very helpful in meeting an enemy fire attack on our rural lands.

6. Compact States and State Rural Fire Defense Committees - As stated above, some states have entered into fire protection compacts under terms of which they may assist other states during fire emergencies. State Rural Fire Defense Committees should contact any Compact organization in the area and develop mutually satisfactory dispatching channels which will make it possible to exchange assistance.

7. Organized Fire Districts, Timber Protective Associations, Volunteer Rural Fire Departments, Independent County Fire Protection Agencies - There are numerous organized rural fire protection organizations in the United States established under state or county enabling legislation to protect rural land values from fire. These fire protection groups constitute an excellent source of organized assistance and should receive a prominent place in the planning work of each State Rural Fire Defense Committee. Integration of the forces of these rural land fire protection agencies with the over-all rural land fire defense system developed for a state, is recommended.

8. Movement of Forces of One Agency to Assist Another - Present statutes permit the U. S. Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to transfer their forces at will to fight fire whenever and wherever fires threaten their areas of responsibility. However, there is no existing authority permitting these two agencies to independently dispatch forces to fight fires that do not endanger their respective areas of responsibility unless they are reimbursed for such firefighting services. Operational plans involving forces of the U. S. Forest Service and Department of the Interior bureaus concerned should be reviewed and revised, or initially prepared, on the basis of full freedom in the movement of all its forces to assist in the control of rural land fires started by an enemy regardless of their location with respect to U. S. Forest Service or Department of the Interior protected area.

This should be a reciprocal relationship and the plans prepared by the States should permit equal freedom in the movement of their forces.

The foregoing recommendation that plans should allow for full freedom in the movement of forces and equipment is made on the authority of Public Law 920. Delegation of this authority has not been made to the



U. S. Forest Service. However financial and legal peacetime restrictions in movement of men and equipment applying to the primary fire protection agencies will doubtless be removed when a national civil defense emergency has been declared. This will allow the freedom of action (including reimbursement features) needed to control fires in rural areas which are the result of enemy action. The applicable sections of Public Law 920 are:

Title III of Public Law 920 -

Sec. 301. The provisions of this title shall be operative only during the existence of a state of civil defense emergency. The existence of such emergency may be proclaimed by the President or by concurrent resolutions of the Congress if the President in such proclamation - - -, finds that an attack upon the United States has occurred or is anticipated and that the national safety therefor requires an invocation of the provisions of this title. - - -

Sec. 302. During the period of such emergency, under such terms and conditions as to donation, compensation, or return as may be prescribed, and solely for Civil Defense purposes, the President may direct, after taking into consideration the military requirements of the Department of Defense, any Federal Department or Agency to provide, and such departments and agencies are hereby authorized to provide - -

- (a) their personnel, materials, and facilities to the Administrator for aid of the States; - - -
- (c) on public and private lands, protective and other work essential for preservation of life and property - - -.

Sec. 303. During the period of such emergency, the Administrator is authorized to -

- (d) reimburse any State, including any political subdivisions thereof, for the compensation paid to and the transportation, subsistence, and maintenance expenses of any employees while engaged in rendering Civil Defense aid outside the State and to pay fair and reasonable compensation for the materials of the State government or any political subdivision utilized or consumed outside the State - - -.



- (f) employ temporarily additional personnel without regard to the Civil Service laws and to incur such obligations on behalf of the United States as may be required to meet the Civil Defense requirements of an attack or of an anticipated attack.

#### 9. State Master Operational Rural Fire Defense Plans -

These plans as did the Wild Land Plans prepared in 1951 should consist of fully coordinated summaries of protection plans of all primary rural fire protection agencies in the State. In some States these plans will be made up of summaries of plans of the U. S. Forest Service, Department of the Interior, and the State forestry fire protection organizations. In other States where there is a State Forest Service organization but where no Department of the Interior or U. S. Forest Service protection exists, the State plan may be a summary of the detailed unit plans of the State forestry fire protection organization only. In those States having no State or Federal forest fire protection organization, the U. S. Forest Service will develop, with the assistance of the Cooperative Extension Director of the State, a master plan for the cultivated, improved pasture and other non-urban areas in the State.

Protection requirements of cultivated, improved pasture and other non-urban areas in each State will be fully integrated within the master plan for each State.

#### 10. Information Required by the National Rural Fire Defense Committee -

(a) State Committees - Regional Foresters, U.S. Forest Service, shall report for their respective Regions and separately for each State, the names, home and business addresses and telephone number of State Rural Fire Defense Committee members. The name of the chairman should be identified. Similar information is required for each alternate member provided.

(b) Planning Progress - Regional Foresters, U. S. Forest Service, will report on the progress being made in the development of plans by the State Rural Fire Defense Committees. This information should be provided separately for each State in their area. The first progress report is due October 1, 1955; the second February 1, 1956; the third August 1, 1956; with the final progress report by October 1, 1956.

(c) Operation Headquarters - State Committees - The State Rural Fire Defense Committee under plans above discussed will serve

not only as the coordinating planning committee for the State but also as a coordinating action committee should enemy fire attacks occur requiring their attention. It is recommended that this committee have a headquarters from which they can coordinate fire control activities during periods of emergency. The location of this headquarters with its phone number should be provided.

Regional Foresters, for the respective States in their areas are requested to furnish the information under (a) and (c) above by October 1, 1955 by sending it to U. S. Forest Service, Washington - attention C. A. Gustafson.

#### F. COMMUNICATION CHANNELS TO PROVIDE COORDINATED INTER-AGENCY ACTION TO COPE WITH ENEMY FIRE ATTACKS ON RURAL AND WILD LAND AREAS

The rural fire defense of the United States would be improved greatly if all forces, equipment, facilities and technical know-how of all primary protection agencies, including the Cooperative State Extension Service, are tied in in such a manner that their full strength can be mobilized in the control of fires started by enemy action. It follows that communication channels must be arranged for in advance which will make it possible to activate each echelon of strength of the rural fire defense system as the need arises. The communication flow designed to make it possible to activate the rural fire strength of the nation to cope with enemy fire attacks is shown in chart form on the attached chart.

##### a. INTERMEDIATE DISPATCHING ZONES

The chart which follows shows an intermediate dispatching level between, for example, a national forest and the U.S. Forest Service Regional Office dispatcher. It may be desirable for rural fire defense plans to provide for an intermediate dispatching level between a national forest or similar unit and the U.S. Forest Service Regional or similar headquarters. This will increase the forces and equipment which may be mobilized locally before it becomes necessary to call on the State Rural Fire Defense Committee for assistance.

If the State Rural Fire Defense Committees do not wish to use the zone dispatching idea, it may be deleted from the chart with communication flow then going directly to the State, Regional or other headquarters.

#### G. SECURITY CLEARANCE FOR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

It is not deemed necessary to require security clearance for all members of State Rural Fire Defense Committees. This would require in total a

heavy outlay of funds by the various agencies involved. However, the location and telephone number of Repoint from where members of the National Rural Fire Defense Committee will operate during enemy fire attacks is Classified SECRET. It is essential for each State Committee to have information on the location and telephone number of Repoint. Hence one member of each State Rural Fire Defense Committee should have Security Clearance to handle material classified SECRET.

Each Regional Forester should notify C. A. Gustafson by February 1, 1956 the name of the individual on each State Rural Fire Defense Committee in their area who has been cleared to handle material classified SECRET. Upon receipt of this information it then will be possible to forward data on the location and telephone number of Repoint to the individual in the State Committee for whom clearance has been obtained.





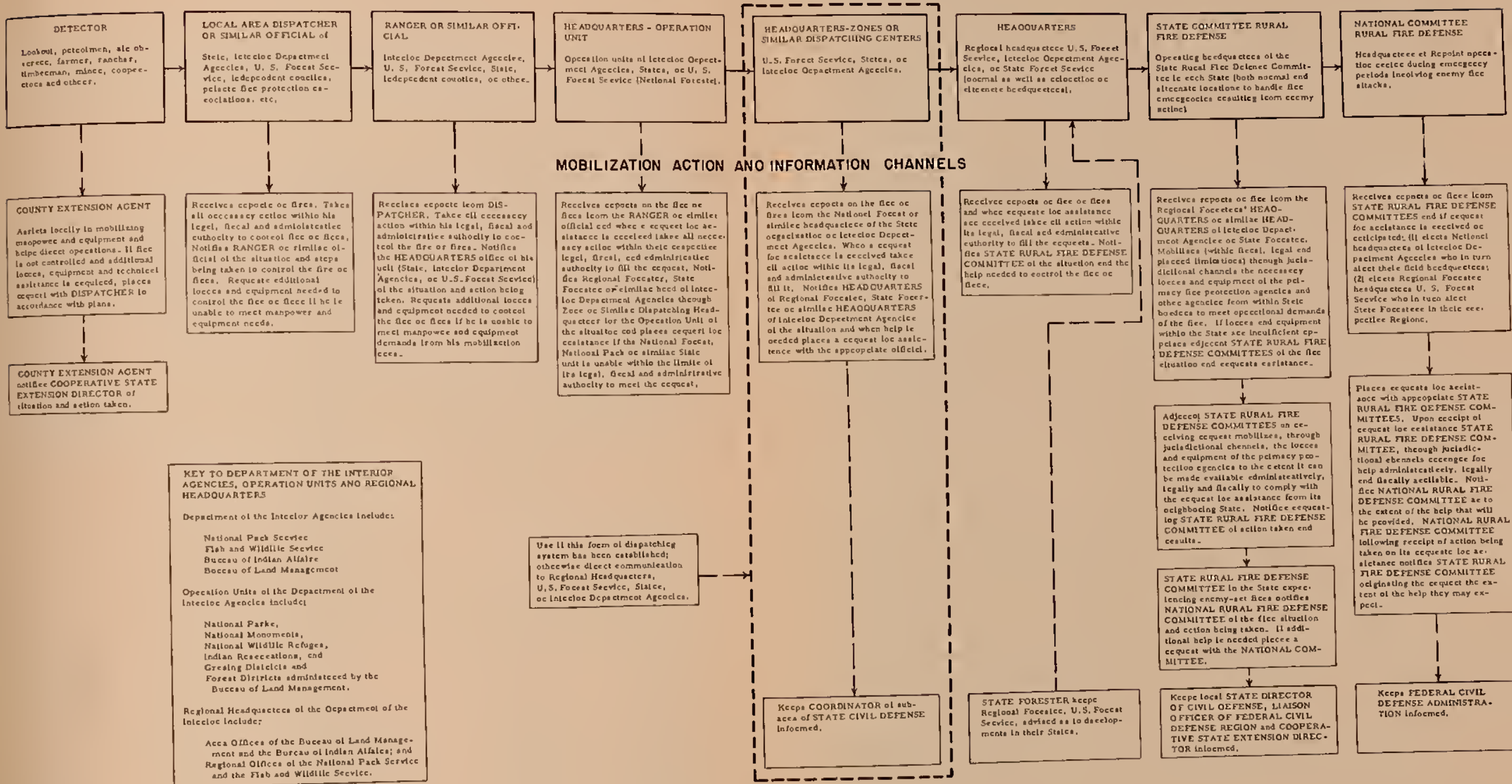




# COMMUNICATION CHANNELS TO OBTAIN COORDINATED INTER-AGENCY ACTION TO COPE WITH ENEMY FIRE ATTACKS ON RURAL AND WILD LAND AREAS

(Similar communication channels should be arranged in territories and possessions)

## PRIMARY COMMUNICATION CHANNELS







UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
Technical Review Staff

Rural Fire Defense Planning

Principal and Alternate Representation on State Rural Fire Defense Committees.

<u>State</u>	<u>Principal Representative</u>		<u>Alternate Representative</u>	
	<u>Bureau</u>	<u>Adm. Office to Contact</u>	<u>Bureau</u>	<u>Adm. Office to Contact</u>
Alabama	F&WS	Atlanta	NPS	Richmond
Arizona	BIA	Gallup	BLM	Salt Lake City
Arkansas	F&WS	Atlanta	NPS	Richmond
California	NPS	San Francisco	F&WS	Portland, Ore.
Colorado	NPS	Omaha	BLM	Denver
Connecticut	- - -	No Department of Interior Representation	- - -	- - -
Delaware	F&WS	Boston	- - -	- - -
District of Columbia	- - -	No Department of Interior Representation	- - -	- - -
Florida	NPS	Richmond	F&WS	Atlanta
Georgia	F&WS	Atlanta	NPS	Richmond
Idaho	BLM	Salt Lake City	BIA	Portland, Ore.
Illinois	F&WS	Minneapolis	- - -	- - -
Indiana	- - -	No Department of Interior Representation	- - -	- - -
Iowa	NPS	Omaha	- - -	- - -
Kansas	NPS	Omaha	F&WS	Albuquerque
Kentucky	NPS	Richmond	F&WS	Atlanta
Louisiana	F&WS	Atlanta	- - -	- - -
Maine	NPS	Philadelphia	F&WS	Boston
Maryland	NPS	Richmond	F&WS	Boston
Massachusetts	F&WS	Boston	- - -	- - -
Michigan	F&WS	Minneapolis	NPS	Philadelphia
Minnesota	F&WS	Minneapolis	BIA	Minneapolis
Mississippi	NPS	Richmond	F&WS	Atlanta
Missouri	F&WS	Minneapolis	- - -	- - -
Montana	BIA	Billings	NPS	Omaha

Principal RepresentativeAlternate Representative

<u>State</u>	<u>Bureau</u>	<u>Adm. Office to Contact</u>	<u>Bureau</u>	<u>Adm. Office to Contact</u>
Nebraska	NPS	Omaha	F&WS	Minneapolis
Nevada	BLM	Salt Lake City	F&WS	Portland, Ore
New Hampshire	- - -	No Department of Interior Representation	- - -	- - -
New Jersey	NPS	Philadelphia	F&WS	Boston
New Mexico	NPS	Santa Fe	BIA	Gallup
New York	NPS	Philadelphia	F&WS	Boston
North Carolina	NPS	Richmond	F&WS	Atlanta
North Dakota	F&WS	Minneapolis	BIA	Aberdeen
Ohio	- - -	No Department of Interior Representation	- - -	- - -
Oklahoma	F&WS	Albuquerque	NPS	Santa Fe
Oregon	BLM	Portland	BIA	Portland
Pennsylvania	NPS	Philadelphia	---	-----
Rhode Island	- - -	No Department of Interior Representation	- - -	- - -
South Carolina	F&WS	Atlanta	NPS	Richmond
South Dakota	F&WS	Minneapolis	BIA	Aberdeen
Tennessee	NPS	Richmond	F&WS	Atlanta
Texas	F&WS	Albuquerque	NPS	Santa Fe
Utah	BLM	Salt Lake City	NPS	Santa Fe
Vermont	F&WS	Boston	---	-----
Virginia	NPS	Richmond	---	-----
Washington	BIA	Portland, Ore.	NPS	San Francisco
West Virginia	- - -	No Department of Interior Representation	- - -	- - -
Wisconsin	F&WS	Minneapolis	BIA	Minneapolis
Wyoming	NPS	Omaha	BLM	Denver
Alaska	BLM	Anchorage	NPS	San Francisco
Hawaii	NPS	San Francisco		
Puerto Rico )	NPS	Richmond		
Virgin Islands)				

Listing of Regional or Area Offices and the States for which they are responsible for naming the principal and alternate representation for the Department of the Interior.

National Park Service

	<u>Principal Representative</u>	<u>Alternate Representative</u>
Region One Mr. Elbert Cox Regional Director 900 North Lombardy Street Richmond 20, Virginia	Florida; Kentucky; Maryland; Mississippi; North Carolina; Tennessee; Virginia; Puerto Rico; and Virgin Islands	Alabama; Arkansas; Georgia and South Carolina
Region Two Mr. Howard W. Baker Regional Director 307 Federal Office Building Omaha 2, Nebraska	Colorado; Iowa; Kansas; Nebraska and Wyoming	Montana
Region Three Mr. Hugh M. Miller Regional Director Box 1728 Santa Fe, New Mexico	New Mexico	Oklahoma; Texas and Utah
Region Four Mr. Lawrence C. Merriam Regional Director 180 New Montgomery Street San Francisco 5, California	California and Hawaii	Washington and Alaska
Region Five Mr. Daniel J. Tobin Regional Director 421 Walnut Street Philadelphia 6, Pa. (to be established after July 1 -- until then, address Region One Headquarters)	Maine; New Jersey; New York and Pennsylvania	Michigan

Fish and Wildlife Service

	<u>Principal Representative</u>	<u>Alternate Representative</u>
Region 1 Mr. Kenneth F. MacDonald Regional Refuge Supervisor Post Office Box 3737 Portland, Oregon		California and Nevada
Region 2 Mr. George Barclay Regional Refuge Supervisor Post Office Box 1306 Albuquerque, New Mexico	Oklahoma and Texas	Kansas
Region 3 Mr. Francis Gillett Regional Refuge Supervisor 1006 West Lake Street Minneapolis 8, Minnesota	Illinois; Michigan; Minnesota; Missouri; North Dakota; South Dakota and Wisconsin	Nebraska
Region 4 Mr. Howard A. Miller Regional Refuge Supervisor Peachtree-Seventh Building Atlanta 5, Georgia	Alabama; Arkansas; Georgia; Louisiana; and South Carolina	Florida; Kentucky; Mississippi; North Carolina and Tennessee
Region 5 Mr. Arthur F. Miller Regional Refuge Supervisor 1105 Blake Building 59 Temple Place Boston 11, Massachusetts	Delaware; Massachusetts; and Vermont	Maine; Maryland; New Jersey and New York

Bureau of Land Management

	<u>Principal Representative</u>	<u>Alternate Representative</u>
Area 1 Mr. James F. Doyle Area Administrator 1101 N. E. Lloyd Boulevard Portland 8, Oregon	Oregon	



Bureau of Land Management

	<u>Principal Representative</u>	<u>Alternate Representative</u>
Area 2 Mr. Neal D. Nelson Area Administrator 310 Boston Building Salt Lake City, Utah	Idaho; Nevada and Utah	Arizona
Area 3 Mr. Westal B. Wallace Area Administrator Federal Center, Building 53 Denver 1, Colorado		Colorado and Wyoming
Area 4 Mr. Lowell M. Puckett Area Administrator Federal Building Anchorage, Alaska	Alaska	

Bureau of Indian Affairs

	<u>Principal Representative</u>	<u>Alternate Representative</u>
Area Office Mr. William O. Roberts Area Director 820 South Main Aberdeen, South Dakota		North Dakota and South Dakota
Area Office Mr. John M. Cooper Area Director 804 North 29th Street Billings, Montana	Montana	
Area Office Mr. William Wade Head Area Director Post Office Box 1260 Gallup, New Mexico	Arizona	New Mexico

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Principal Representative

Alternate Representative

Area Office  
Mr. E. Morgan Pryse  
Area Director  
2908 Colfax Avenue, South  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Minnesota and Wisconsin

Area Office  
Mr. Don C. Foster  
Area Director  
1001 N. E. Lloyd Boulevard  
Portland, Oregon

Washington

Idaho and Oregon

JohnFShanklin:lmn  
June 7, 1955



